THE NEW CABINET.

Under the above head the New Hampshire Patriot has commenced a series of sketches which are no less distinguished for ability than for discriminating justice. We make the following extract from the excellent biographical sketch of the Secretary of the

"In his general views of politics Mr. Cobb is an American in the true and national sense of the word. He is not a southern man with northern principles, but a southern man with constitutional principles; and, like that noble class of men throughout the Union, he asks only that the constitution shall ever be preserved in its original purity, unsullied by the touch of those who would deface its fair proportions. He welcomes, as brethren of a common faith, all who feel that the national honor is pledged to the national Union. He believes that the blessings which it confers are no idle words. He thinks that the language in which its principles are imbodied are not unmeaning phrases, intended merely to round a sentence and decorate a speech. He is no political adventure, to whom all creeds are alike indifferent, provided he can make them subservient to his interest. An earnest and "In his general views of politics Mr. Cobb is an Am whom all creeds are alike indifferent, provided he can make them subservient to his interest. An earnest and devoted friend of the South, among whose institutions he was born and educated, which has confided its best and dearest interests to his honor, his mind and heart are ex-pansive enough to embrace also the North, the sterling qualities of whose national men he is ever ready to ac-knowledge. He believes, in common with every man of sense in the Union, that fanaticism is not the safest ele-cated in the Union, that fanaticism is not the safest element in a free government; and while he is tolerant enough to make all due allowances for differences of opin-ion, he is resolute in the determination that, so far as depends on him, the great doctrine of the equality of the States under the constitution shall be preserved."

# REDUCTION OF POSTAGE TO THE ISLAND OF AS-

We are requested to state that, in consequence of Great Britain and the Island of Ascension, the single rate of letter postage between the United States and Ascension, via England, will be, in future, 33 instead of 45 cents, prepayment required.

#### VENEZUELA

Late intelligence from Venezuela is at hand to the effect that the Grand Central railroad, connecting Porto Cabello with the headwaters of the Orinoco, is no longer an uncertainty. The government (says the Philadelphia Ledger) has been very liberal with the company, not only granting the exclusive right of way for twenty-five years, but guarantying the stockholders 7 per cent. on their investments. The contractors are making preparations to begin the work at once. A branch road is also to be constructed to Caraccas. Property in that town, as also in Porto Cabello, has already advanced, in consequence of the now assured realization of this important enterprise. The republic is represented as prosperous in every respect. In particular, the people are wide awake to the material development of the country. The longwished-for liberal modification of the constitution, it is thought, will be effected without opposition.

### EX-PRESIDENT PIERCE.

The Concord (New Hampshire) Patriot of Wednes day last says :

Ex-President Pierce arrived in this city this (Tues day) forenoon, and stopped at the Eagle Hotel. He is in excellent health. We learn that he will remain here but a few days, when he will return to Philadelphia, where Mrs. Pierce still remains on account of her health.'

### FLORIDA.

We copy the following from the Tallahassee Flo ridian of April 11:

"Gov. Brooks.—His excellency left this city on Thurs day evening lest for Washington city, for the purpose of settling with the United States government the claim of the State growing out of the Indian wars of 1849 and 1852, Congress having made an appropriation to meet that debt. While in Washington, the governor will also look after the interest of the State as connected with the "swamp-land" grant, and perhaps will be able to adjust the demands upon the federal treasury for reclamations the demands upon the recent treasury for recumations for lands sold since the passage of the act of 1850. The great object of his visit, however, is to negotiate a loan of money upon the 7-per-cent. State bonds issued under the late act of the general assembly, which he expects to accomplish either in Charleston or New York, upon terms not unfavorable to the financial interests or credit of the

"The important business upon which his excellency departs, it is anticipated, will detain him until about the first of June. In the mean time, the Hon. Philip Dell, first of June. In the mean time, the Hon. Philip Dell president of the State senate, is ex officio acting governor By a decision of Judge Baker, when the governor leaves the State, the president of the senate succeeds at once to the duties of the office under the oath administered to him as presiding officer of the senate, and that no further qualification is necessary except in case of the death or resignation of, the incumbent. We understand that Mr. Dell has had timely notice of the intended absence of his

## LATER FROM TEXAS.

Yesterday's southern mail brings us Galveston dates to the 9th instant. The Civilian of that date has the fol

"From Kerr county, in the mountains, and Jackson county, on the coast, our letters received this morning say that their corn and cotton, never more promising, have been killed by frost.

been killed by frost.

"Without any noise, and almost unknown to our citi"ns, a handsome lumber trade has been built up between
Galveston and Lake Charles, in Louisiana. Our townsman, Mr. B. S. Parsons, has two or three schooners constantly employed in the trade, bringing over pine and cypress lumber, and taking in return a considerable amount of merchandise. The entrance to Lake Charles is about thirty miles east of Sabine, the town being some forty miles inland, at the head of tide, on the river formed by several large bayons. In its vicinity are large forests of pine and cypress, and several lumber-mills, while the country is settled by planters and stock-raisers. No other port is so convenient to it as Galveston, and the people there are opening their trade with our city and seem well pleased. Menteau river and lake are some fifteen or twenty miles to the castward of Lake Charles, and also connects with large pineries. The inhabitants on them and their navigable tributaries are also trading to some extent with us." press lumber, and taking in return a considerable amo extent with us.

The Civilian of the 7th says:

"On Sunday forenced we were visited by a blustering norther, with considerable rain, turning off cold towards night. On Monday morning frost was visible in exposed places. Fears are entertained that in the interior the frost may have been sufficient to again injure the young

The Houston Telegraph promises to commence a daily issue some time within the present year.

The steamship Mexico, from this port, arrived at Gal-

ston on Monday last. The Galveston News of the 7th instant says :

The Galveston News of the 7th instant says:

"We learn that there was ice in Houston on Monday morning an eighth of an inch thick. Every green thing, we are told, has been killed. We have had but little information beyond Houston; but there is said to be no doubt that nearly all the crops in the country have been destroyed, so far as they were out of the ground. We are informed that in the upper part of the State the ground was so dry that the seed had not generally come up, and this may possibly save some of our planters from the disaster. Both cotton and corn that was up have doubtless been killed, and we learn there is not seed chough to replant, even should it not be too late. We have some hopes that the cane may have escaped. The

have some hopes that the cane may have escaped. The loss to the State is almost beyond computation."

EMSTELLEMENT. - A bill was introduced in the Massachusetts legislature last week which is well deserving of being enacted into a law in every State. It provides that if any person to whom any money, goods, or other property which may be the subject of larceny, shall have been delivered, shall embezzle or fraudulently convert to his own use, or shall secrete with intent to embezzle, or fraudulently convert to his own use such money, goods, or property, or any part thereof, he shall be deemed, by so loing, to have committed the crime of simple larceny.

OUR ALEXANDRIA CORRESPONDENCE.

ALEXANDRIA, (Friday evening.)

The schooner Mist, Captain Dissoway, from New York,

assed up to the District yesterday evening, loaded with ement, supposed to be for the Washington aqueduct. The schooner Searsville, Captain Sears, arrived to-day from Salem, Massachusetts, with lump plaster for Mr. Eldridge. The captain reports a British brig ashore on St. George's island, fifteen miles up the Potomac. I have ot yet been able to learn anything further about the essel that was sunk above Ragged Point.

The steamer Diamond State, Captain Kirwin, arrived m Baltimore last evening with a very large assorted cargo for Alexandria and the District. She discharged her Alexandria freight this morning, and proceeded up to the District this afternoon.

The schooner Elizabeth Jane, Captain Outten, arrived Wednesday night from Laurel, Delaware, with pine lum-

The schooner Statesman, Captain Wicks, sails to-day for New York, with flour, &c., principally from Taylor & Co., Georgetown, and Shinn & Son, Alexandria, and principally to Abbott & Dean, New York. The freight on flour from here to New York is 25 cents per barrelpound freight, \$3 per ton, and bulk freight, 8 cents per

The schooner John, Captain Donovan, sails for St. John, N. B., this evening, with 2,000 bushels corn and 800 bbis. flour from Cazenove & Co. This firm have also been loading the barge Mill Boy to-day with wheat for the

Yesterday being somewhat of a moderate day compa with its late predecessors, a considerable quantity of fish was caught and arrived here last night and this morning. The prices to-day have ranged: shad, \$13 to \$14; herring, a reduction of the British postage on letters between | \$9 to \$10. The steamer James Guy took up a large load this morning to Washington. A good many wagons from the country that have been waiting here for fish have gone back nearly empty to wait for warm weather and

low prices—taking home just enough fish for a rarity.

The operations of the Corn Exchange since my have been as follows: Flour—sales of 300 barrels last evening at \$6 15; straight valley brands. Wheat—sales of white, \$1 45; red, \$1 30 to \$1 38 fair. Corn, white, 63 cents. Rye, prime, 73 cents; inferior, 69 cents. Rye flour, \$3 50. Market buoyant : flour and grain in good lemand; receipts very light.

Workmen are now engaged along the Alexandria and Georgetown canal repairing the turf that is cultivated on he inside of the banks to resist the action of the water. A lot of car wheels and axles from the establishmer of T. S. Jamieson here are awaiting shipment, per canal, to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company at Cumbe

W. J. Higdon, esq., has been nominated for the next

Virginia legislature by "many working men." The board of aldermen here had a session last evening Among other things, they passed a bill providing for the appointment of two harbor-masters instead of one. The mmon council did not meet. Both boards are to meet again on Monday evening next, when it is expected that the common council will act on the above bill, and that both boards will take up the revenue bill, now pending

in the common council.

Mr. Snowden announces his nomination to the readers of the Gazette to-day, and states that it was by him unsolicited and unexpected, and, so far as his personal ambi-tion and convenience are concerned, uncoveted, but that he does not feel at liberty to disregard the call of his party, and will consequently immediately enter upon the canvass for the sake of the cause. He is to address his fellow-citizens of Alexandria this evening, at 8 o'clock, at Liberty Hall. "Americans, whigs, and others" are, of course, expected to be on hand.

Mr. P. Hillman Troth, Accotink post office, Fairfax ounty, Virginia, says that he has a large lot of whiteoak and yellow-pine logs ready to saw to order, and 1,500 yellow-pine piles, very long and straight, any or all of which he is ready to deliver at Alexandria, Washington, or Georgetown at short notice.

On and after Tuesday next a large lot of hardware and sutlery will be offered at private sale in parcels to suit

purchasers by D. Funston, receiver, &c. It is currently rumored, and published by the papers, that arrangements are now very likely about to be onsummated for the resuscitation of the Locomotive and

Car Works of Messra. Smith & Perkins. VIRGINIUS. OUR NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

New York, April 16, 1857.

NEW YORK GOVERNMENT AT ALBANY.

I have notified you on several occasions that the black republicans resolved, as soon as the election of Mr. Wood was a fixed fact, to take from Mr. Wood all power, and reduce the city of New York to the reign of men who have no hope of election to office at the polls. I went so far as to inform you who would be appointed lords over us; for it was a plan deliberately formed to place of New York in the hands of such partisans as Simeon Draper and other well-known scrupulous politicians. Well, the deed is done. The police bill has become a law, and the new commissioners of police are Simeon Draper, Gen. Nye, J. T. S. Stranaban the last is a black-republican know-nothing, and is of no weight at all. The rank and daring injustice of this law and these appointments is condemned by all sensible men.

The indignation of the democratic voters will express itself soon in an appropriate manner. In the mean he wiser and better-informed men of the republican party see the inevitable tendency of this new rule of government. They have sounded the alarm, and express their fears of the result.

WHAT THE TIMES THINKS ABOUT IT.

The Times of this morning has a leader on the conduct of the governor in the appointment of police commis-

"Gov. King has done himself and the people of this city less than justice in the appointment of the police commission; and what, perhaps, is still worse, he has se-riously embarrassed and imperilled the practical working of a great, and what must have been at the best a doubtof a great, and what must have been at the best a doubtful, experiment. Under any circumstances, the transfer of authority over the police of this city to officers not elected by our citizens, but appointed by the State government, would have been a proceeding full of difficulty and of hazard. There is nothing of which communities are more tenacious than political power; and such a step as this, even under the most favorable auspices, would have been regarded with distrust and apprehension. Every consideration of prudence, therefore, required that the utmost pains should have been taken to disarm centers and expectation to provide the property any well-prounded suspisure, and especially to prevent any well-grounded suspi-cion of the motives which had prompted the change. To these considerations, obvious as they are, Governor King, judged by his action, seems to have given not the slight-

est weight.

"The conviction that the city police has been a tool
in the hands of politicians—that, instead of being organized, governed, and directed with exclusive regard to ized, governed, and directed with exclusive regard to the preservation of peace and public order, it has been the weapon by which party politicians have acquired or perpetuated their power, has reconciled the great body of our citizens to the change of system which has just been effected. We have been told from Albany—what we very well knew—that a partisan police was the curse of our city; that the board of police commissioners was made up of party men, and controlled by party con-siderations; that the department was filled with the tools of faction, and that all its powers and duties were prosti-tuted to the perpetuation of partisan ascendency. The of faction, and that all its powers and duties were prostituted to the perpetuation of partisan ascendency. The
good of the city, we were told, demanded a reform. We
wanted a police which should be free from politics;
which should be organized with sole and exclusive reference to the public good. And upon this plea, and by
promises of this sort, our people were, in the main,
induced to look with forbearance, if not with favor,
upon the change proposed. They put faith in the assurances that were given that we were to have a board of
police commissioners whose character and position before
the public should assure us against the radical evil which
has infected the department hitherto. We looked for the
appointment of men whose names should carry the conviction to the public mind that political and party considerations should no longer control this important branch
of the city government.

the city government.

This expectation, we are compelled to say, has been

disappointed. Instead of such a commission we have one made up thoroughly and exclusively of active, zealous political partisans. We shall not be suspected of any personal disparagement of the gentlemen who are its members when we say there is not one of them whose most prominent distinction has not been won by active and carnest effort in the field of party politics. With one exception, moreover—and that one of but little weight— they are all members of a single political party, and that the one which is largely, however undeservedly, in the minority in the locality where their official duties are to

performed."
"Now, if this change in the law was made, and this

"Now, if this change in the law was made, and this commission created, solely and exclusively for the benefit of the republican party, then perhaps it was prudent and just to put none but active republicans upon it.

"As the matter now stands, we have very serious apprehensions as to the result. The mass of our people will see in the change only an adroit trick by which the police department ceases to be the tool of one political party only to become the tool of another. It will enlist against it the active hostility of the powerful party whose ascendency it is designed to subvert, and will at the same time be distrusted by that large and influential class of our citizens who look upon the peace and good order, the lives and the property of a million of people as of greater importance than the selfish ends of any political party whatever. From the very day on which the new law takes effect, we shall have a vigorous crusade for its repeal; and the appointment of this commission, we fear, has done much to hasten its success."

The "happy family" at Albany seem to have an un-

The "happy family" at Albany seem to have an uncomfortable time. They are so unused to power that they do not know how to behave. What with the corruption of the leaders, the broils and fisticuffs on the floor of the house of representatives, the acrimonious accusations of the Times against the Tribune, the lordly reading of the Times out of the party by the Tribune, and the violations of justice and freedom in the passage of this late law, indicate that the reign of these disorderly rulers and leg-

islators will soon end.

It is said that on one occasion the old tory, Governo lore, of Massachusetts, made himself very unpopular; his torvism was too strong for that old tory State. A public festival was given by the party that had elected Governor Gore, and a gentleman was appointed to propose a toast in honor of the chief magistrate. The gentleman arose and gave : "Governor Gore and the 109th psalm and the 8th verse." As no Bible was present. and the fact that the toast came from the Bible, it must be all right. So the toast went the rounds, and was drunk with acclamation. The feelings of the governor, when the Bible was procured and the passage read, the reader may imagine. But to the present executive and his associates in power we say, "the 109th psalm and the

REV. DR. BELLOWS AND MRS. KEMBLE

Some time since Rev. Dr. Bellows, of the new Unita rian church in this city, preached a sermon in favor of the profession of actors and actresses, and took high ground in favor of the theatre as a place of amusement. This somewhat novel aid and comfort from the source of erpetual attack on the histrionic profession excited at he time general comment. The "profession" were wonlerfully pleased, and proposed to give the preacher a plate for his "labor of love." But this the reverend divine declined; and recently, it appears that he doctor has been invited to a festival given by the Dramatic Fund, and has accepted the invitation; and, in his letter of acceptance, Dr. Bellows took occasion to defend the stage. This letter has been replied to by Mrs. Fanny Kemble. The lady actress protests against the course of the preacher denounces the stage as as evil and only evil, and that continually." The rotest has created profound surprise: the pulpit uphold ing the theatre—the actors denouncing the theatre "as evil and only evil," and denouncing the pulpit for its lefence of the stage-is a new thing. What with Mr. Kalloch hung up between heaven and earth, and Rev Mr. Farrington on trial for adultery in Cohasset, and Rev. Mr. Natch, of Brooklyn, advocating dancing, winedrinking, and fun generally, before the Brooklyn Christian Association of Young Men, and Cheever preaching treason, and Dr. Bellows upholding plays and play

## DEPARTMENT NEWS.

houses, the clergy, like the times, seem to be a little out

MANHATTAN.

Abolishment of Quarantine by the Greek Government .- Mr. Jonas King, United States vice-consul at Athens, in a letter, dated March 12, writes that he had received the day previously a communication from the Greek govern-ment informing him that the King of Greece, desiring to facilitate as much as possible navigation and commerce, had decided to abolish the fifth article of the sanitary regulations, together with the royal ordinance of August. 1853, relative to the quarantine of vessels under a for eign flag. The act referred to above reads as follows:

"Merchant vessels, under a foreign flag, coming from a place not healthy, will, in Greece, be subject to the maximum of quarantine, if their bill of health has not been viséed by the Greek consular authorities."

The royal ordinance of August, 1853, is of the same

It will be observed that by this action on the part of the Greek government the Greek consular vise of bills of of some passers by; but such is the fact," health for vessels coming from any port in the Ottoman empire is no longer required, but simply a bill of health certificate from the sanitary authorities of the place from which they come. The new regulation is considered as applying not only to vessels coming from any port in the Ottoman empire, but from any other port.

An Amended Tariff at Nova Scotia. - Albert Pillsbury. esq., United States consul at Halifax, in a letter dated April 4th, states that the Legislative Assembly of that province recently passed the following act:

Be it enacted by the Governor, Conneil, and Assembly as fol-

1. Chapter 12 of the Revised Statutes "of custom ties," as amended by chapter two of the acts of 1852, and also as amended by chapter nine of the acts of 1854, and as also amended by chapter three of the acts of 1853, and

as also amended by chapter three of the acts of 1853, and also as amended by chapter one of the acts of 1856, and also as hereinafter amended, is hereby continued, together with such amendments, respectively, until the first day of April, in the year 1858.

2. All goods, wares, and merchandise now liable to a duty of six and a quarter per cent. ad valorem shall hereafter pay a duty of ten per cent. ad valorem, with the exception of cotton yarn, which shall pay two and a half per cent. ad valorem.

ception of cotton yarn, which shall pay two and a half per cent. ad valorym.

3. Refined sugar shall hereafter pay a duty of ten shillings per cert., instead of fourteen shillings.

4. Madeira, port, and sherry wines, of which the first cost is thirty pounds per pipe and upwards, shall pay a duty of two shillings and sixpence per gallon.

5. So much of section 2 of chapter 12 of the Revised Statutes as imposes a duty of six and a quarter per cent. ad valorem on goods, wares, and merchandise a duty of fourteen shillings per cwt. on refined sugar, and a duty of two shillings and sixpence per gallon on Madeira, port, and sherry wines of which the first cost is £20 per pipe and upwards, is repealed.

This act received the assent of the lieutenant governor on the 31st of March last.

Naval Medical Board .- A board for the examination of andidates for admission into the navy as assistant surgeons was recently convened at New Orleans, and the ollowing are the names of those who passed a satisfac

No. 1. Algernon S. Garnett, Virginia. No. 2. Frederick Van Bibber, Virginia

No. 2. Frederick Van Bibber, Virginia.
No. 3. John W. Sandford, North Carolina.
No. 4. H. B. Trist, District of Columbia.
No. 5. Thomas J. Charlton, Georgia.
No. 6. Charles Lowndes, jr., Maryland.
No. 7. Charles E. Lining, South Carolina.

Christian.-The United States steamer Susquehannal will accompany the Niagara to England, and not the Germantown, as we inadvertently stated yesterday

New Past Offices. - The following post offices have been ud, for which the persons named have been appointed postmasters : Mill Creek, Salt Lake county, Utah Territory ; John G.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Belmont, San Mateo county, California; Adam F. Castor, postmaster.
Fort Herriman, Salt Lake county, Utah Territory; A.

Barron, postmaster. Saludia, Alachua county, Florida; Wiley Hicks, post-

Change of Name and Site.-The name and site of the ost office at Harrisonville, Baltimore county, Maryland, been changed from Harrisonville to Randallstown, mile and a half east, and directly on the same route and John Crook has been appointed postmaster in place of Nicholas N. Hight.

Discontinued. - The following post offices have been dis

Ark Spring, Muskingum county, Ohio. Baker's Station, St. Croix county, Wisconsin. Ritchieville, Dinwiddie county, Virginia.

GENERAL NEWS.

LARGE INCOME. - The income of the Marquis of Westminster, is is said, is £400,000 per annum, equal to \$5,000 per day, over \$3 for every minute of time, night and day, through the year. Every tick of the clock throws a half

COLLEGIATE BOAT-CLUBS .- The young gentlemen at Cambridge College, it appears by the following notice from the Boston Journal, are following the example of the stu-dents at Cambridge in England, whose races on the river Cam are very amusing. The river is so narrow that two boats cannot be rowed side by side, so the prize is given foremost boat if it escapes, or to the hindmos boat if its bow "bumps" the stern of its leader. There are also some fine boat clubs at Yale College, New

Haven:

"One of the most popular pastimes indulged in by the students of Cambridge College is that of boat racing; and in this art they have as yet found few if any equals in the colleges of New England. Indeed, it was acceded only last season, that in a fair race on the Connecticut, between the Yale boys and the Harvard Club of this city, the latter bore off the palm for superior strength and skill. There is, at present, quite a formidable fleet of race boats owned and manned by the students of Harvard University. There is the Huron—six oars—manned by members of the senior class; Oneida, cight, and Undine, four oars—manned by members of the junior class; Iris and Lotus—each eight ours—by the Sophomores; and the Harvard, whose crew is composed of picked men from the whole college. Besides these, there are the Minnehaha and Ariel—each eight oars—in addition to which three new clubs are forming, making in all eleven boats three new clubs are forming, making in all eleven boats belonging to the college."

Supremyor run vacue .-- At an auction in Rochester last saturday a fine bald eagle, measuring seven feet from tip to tip of his wings, was sold to Mr. G. W. Johnson for twenty-two dollars. It is understood that Mr. J. club-bed with some friends to buy the bird of freedom, and give him his liberty from the cupola of the court-ho

COMPLIMENTARY DINNER.—A complimentary dinner was given to the officers of the United States frigate Merrimae Wednesday evening at the Revere House by the city government of Boston, in return for courtesies recently extended while on a visit to the vessel. The entertain ment was an elegant and sumptuous affair. Mayor Rice presided, and speeches were made by his honor and by Capt. Pendergast, Alderman Bonney, Lieuts. Wainwright and Smith, of the Merrimac, Oliver Stephens, president of the common council, and others.

ony took place at the Hall of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, in Philadelphia, on Monday last, on the occaion of the presentation to the society of the belt of wam pum given to William Penn by the sachems of the Lenni Lenapes Indians, at the time of the great treaty in 1682. The belt was presented by Mr. Granville John Penn, the great-grandson of the founder of the State, to whom it had been transmitted through four generations. Says the

Pennsylvanian:

"The wampum belt is certainly a great curiosity. It is about three feet long and six inches wide. It is composed of beads made of small pieces of muscle shell, ground into shape and pierced, and then strung upon thongs of deer skin. The strings are then fastened together until they are of sufficient width to form a belt. This great treaty belt was of unusual breadth, in token of the importance of the compact it was intended to seal. The beads are generally white, and among them black beads are wrought inte devices emblematic of the treaty. In the centre of the belt two figures are rudely formed with beads. One of these figures wears a lat, and it was In the centre of the belt two lightes are ruledy formed with beads. One of these figures wears a lat, and it was, without doubt, intended to represent Onas, as the Indians called William Penn. The other figure is obviously intended to represent an aborigine. The figures are in the act of shaking hands. There are also three bands, formed of black beads, which cross the belt diagonally. The curious old relic is carefully preserved in a glass case, and it is in excellent condition." is in excellent condition

STRANGE ACCIDENT.—A strange accident occurred in Hamilton, Canada, on Thursday last:

"A French Canadian women, named Mary Jewetry, was drowned under very peculiar circumstances yesterday. The deceased appeared to have been walking along a slight embankment on the side of the street, and, having slipped and fallen with her face into a post-hole full of water, was drowned. It is somewhat singular that an accident of the kind should have occurred at mid-day in

superative powers of Russia after an exhausting war wo

"It is a remarkable fact, established by a return which "It is a remarkable fact, established by a return which we print in another column, that the commerce of Russia has not only recovered from the effects of the late war, but exhibits actually an increase as compared with the year which immediately preceded the outbreak of hostilities. The exports from the port of St. Petersburgh for the last year are set down at 54,926,991 roubles; for 1853 they amounted to 52,267,261—showing an increase in fayor of last year of 2,658,820 roubles. The greater portion of these exports have been to this country, and consist chiefly of the ordinary Russian staples of wheat, tallow, hemp, &c. The imports of 1856 reach nearly to 69,000,000 roubles; so that, notwithstanding the activity displayed in the commercial operations of Russia, the bal-69,000,000 roubles; so that, notwithstanding the activity displayed in the commercial operations of Russia, the balance of trade is against her. In the document to which we have referred there is also a given statement of the number of vessels which have passed the Sound, inwards and outwards, during the past year. The total number amounts to 20,530, being, it would appear, an increase of 4,745 vessels on the preceding year, but a diminution of 228 as compared with 1853. Of the entire number entering the Baltic during the past year, 2,485 were bound and brought cargoes for Russian ports, while 4,183 left the Baltic during the same year with Russian produce."

CANINE FIDELITY .- The Pacific Commercial Advertiser, ablished at the capital of the Hawaiian Islands, has the following surprising instance of affection exhibited by a dog for the person of the late kind-hearted old King of se islands : "Among many interesting anecdotes recorded of affect

"Among many interesting anecdotes recorded of affection by dogs for their masters, we do not recollect one
where more endurance and constancy were shown than in
a case which many have witnessed here during the past
two years. When the remains of our late beloved King,
Kamehameha III, were deposited in the sepulchre, many
were the sad mourners who watched night and day lamenting in heart-rending wails the death of their King,
friend, and benefactor. Weeks wore on, and human
grief was moderated, if not assuaged; the mourners
quietly departed and rejumed to their homes and occupations. Not so the late King's favorite mastiff. When
the bedy was deposited in its last resting place 'Evelaina'
took his station outside the door of the tomb, and there
commenced his weary watch. For many weeks he would took his station outside the door of the tomb, and there commenced his weary watch. For many weeks he would not leave the spot. After a time food was not laken to him, and at last, driven by hunger and thirst, he was compelled to leave: but, having satisfied these wants, he returned to his post, and has thus kept watch for nearly two years. Of late his keepers have tried to confine him, but he is frequently missing, and if grapehed for will be found guarding the mortal remains of him he loved so well. "

ONE SLAVE. - There is but one slave returned in the eptennial census for 1857 in Pennsylvania, and that one is in Lancaster county. It will be remembered that by the emancipation act of Pennsylvania in 1780 all colore persons born after a certain day in that year were to be free at the age of 28 years, and all darkies who were in existence at said date were to remain slaves.

LOCAL NEWS.

THE JAMESTOWN CELEBRATION.—The Richmond papers continue to urge the postponement of the commemora-tion until the 23d, asserting that that day will be the anniversary corresponding with the 13th, as arranged in the present table of time. It is stated that nine military companies from Richmond and six companies from Nor-folk and Portsmouth will be present. Where are the military of Washington city that some of the companies cannot join in this pleasant pilgrimage, and fraternize with their comrades of the Old Dominion?

WASHINGTON HORICULTURAL SOCIETY.-We have been informed that a horticultural society was organized in this city on Wednesday afternoon. W. W. Corcoran was elected president; and after transacting other business, the society adjourned to meet on Tuesday evening next, the 21st instant, at the school-house on the corner 10th and G streets, at 6 o'clock.

Скиво Gonno.—Let it be remembered that the battle of Cerro Gordo was commenced on the 17th of April, 1847, and finished on the 18th. Several of those who participated in it are now residents of this city, and it is to be regret-ted that it could not have been commemorated by a fes-tival, as it has been in Philadelphia and other cities.

Boquers. - A northern editor complains that flowers are so dear, and says that "one dollar is the usual price in Boston for a boquet which could be bought in the streets of Florence for thirty cents." We have often wondered that here in Washington, where flowers can be so easily cultivated, some one did not undertake to supply small oquets at a low rate. Hundreds would soon expend a dime or two every day for a few fresh flowers to keep on their desks, who do not now purchase a high-priced boquet once in a year, if then.

FEMALE REBOISM .- Among the incidents of the late ire at Georgetown, we find the following related by the Evening Star :

"We understand that while the fire was raging or We understand that while the hire was raging on Wednesday afternoon, several individuals, representing themselves as firemen, insisted upon entering the dwel-ling of a respected clergyman situated in the same block as the burning buildings. The articles in the house having been prepared for removal by the family, it was not considered advisable to admit strangers, and a young daughter of the minister took her position at the front door, and gave the parties notice that they would not be loor, and gave the parties notice that they would not be llowed to enter Previous to taking her stand while packing up the various articles, a servant discovered a re-volver in a bureau drawer, and, for fear of accident, handed it to the young lady, who deposited it in her dress pocket for safety. Upon her arrival at the front door, the parties not satisfied with her refusal, signified their the parties not 'satisfied with her refusal, signified their intention, in a rough, rowdylsh manner, to enter; when, as a last resource, assured that everything depended upon her determination, the little heroine, stepping back, presented the revolver, and informed her uncouth visiters that 'the first man that attempted to pass her would be a dead man.' It is needless to say that the individuals retired. The weapon in question was purchased some years since by the reverend gentleman for self-preservation in a foreign land, and since his return has been laid aside unloaded.

Assault. -A desperado named Jones, now a prisoner at the county jail, committed an outrageous assault on a young woman who has been in the habit of carrying him refreshments. Some circumstances, it seems, had excited the jealousy of Jones, and while she was at the jail he asked her to kiss him, and on her attempting to comply he threw one arm affectionately around her neck, and with the other hand drew a razor across her throat, lit-erally "betraying her with a kiss." He was secured before he could finish his deadly purpose, although the wind-pipe was nearly severed. The gash was sewed up, and the victim is in a fair way to recover.

A NEW THEORY .- A correspondent sends us the followng extract from a recent number of the London Lancet a high medical authority, and suggests that the National Hotel may have been papered with paper on which poisonous colors had been used :

ous colors had been used:

"Dr. Hinds, of Birmingham, has lately called attention to a method of accidental arsenical poison, which should be generally known, and from which he was himself the sufferer. He chanced to select, for the adornment of his study, a particularly bright thated wall-paper, the pattern of which was confined to two shades of green. About two days after it had been applied, he first used the room in the evening, sitting there, and reading by a gas-light. Whilst thus engaged he was seized with severe depression, nausea, abdominal pain, and prostration. The same chain of symptom ensued on every subsequent evening when he occupied the room. This led to an inquiry into the cause. He scraped off a little of the bright coloring matter from his pretty green paper, and, by sublimation, produced abundant crystals of arsenious acid. The paper was colored with arsenite of copper (Scheele's green.) The use of this pigment to color wall-papers has already proved injurious in previous cases. In one, a child sucked some strips of paper thus colored, and narrowly escaped with life. (Ed. Monthly Journal, 1851.) Dr. Hinds remarks, that the presence of the arsenical pignent was he receptioned by its brillient here are here. Dr. Hinds remarks, that the presence of the arsenical pig-ment may be recognised by its brilliant hue, and by a lit-tle running of the color at the edges of the pattern, as though it did not take freely on the paper."

rigg. There was an alarm of afternoon, and it was soon reported throughout the city that Brown's Hotel was in flames. It proved, however, to be a joint chimney between the hotel and Todd's marble building which was on fire, and the only damag apprehended was from the sparks which fell on the adja

It was soon discovered, however, that smoke was issuing from the second story of the marble building, and on breaking open the room occupied by the "assochated press," it was found to coine un through the crevices of the floor. Ages were freely used, and it soon became apparent that the flue of the stove in Mr. Young's store beneath had set fire to the joists, several of which were burning, or rather charring. Luckily, the "deafening" used between the ceiling and floor kept the air from these ignited joists, or the whole building would have speedily been in flames. As it was had it not been liscovered, a serious conflagration would probably have resulted during the night. The ubiquitous agents of the "associated press" seldom find an "Item" so near at hand, and we congratulate them on their good fortune

## BY TELEGRAPH.

Hageasrown, (Md.,) April 17.—The county jall in this town was entirely destroyed by fire this evening. All the prisoners are safe. The fire is supposed to have caught from the chimney.

Markets.

New York, April 17.—Cotton is quiet—sales of 1,000 bales; buyers demand a reduction, which is not conceded. Flour is firm—sales of 11,000 barrels; State, \$5 60 a \$5 85; southern, \$6 25 a \$6 50. Wheat is firmer—sales of 7,000 bushels; southern white, \$1 62½. Corn is quiet—sales of 21,000 bushels; mixed, 71½ cents. Pork has declined—mess, \$22 85. Beef is firm—repacked Chicago, \$16 25. Lard has declined—barrels, 14½ a 14½ cents. Whiskey is unchanged—Ohio, \$1½ cents. Coffee is firm—prime Rio, 11½ cents. Sugar has advanced 4 cent—Cuba, \$2 a 11 cents. Molasses is steady—Orleans, 76 cents. Spirits of turpentine is firm at 49 cents. Power 76 cents. Spirits of turpentine is firm at 49 cents. Cosm is buoyant at \$1 80. Rice is firm at +4 a 5] cents. Freights are firmer.

THOMAS R. SCIER, LUCKS LEA, LUTHER R. SMOOT. INGTON CITY.

SMOOT, RUSSELL, & CO., Bankers, Leavenworth City, K. T., dealers in exchange, uncurrent bank notes, and warrants. Agents for the purchase und sale of lands and city and all business appearaining to a first class land agency.

Collections made on all accessible points in the United States

Urther R. SMOOT,
WM. H. RUSSELL.,
THOMAS R. SUTER,
LUKE LEA,
(Of Major, Russell, & Co.,)
Corner Main and Shawage streets, opposite Planters' Hotel,
Ap 18—J&epēm MATTHEW HALE SMITH, Counsellor-at-law in

the United States courts, and in the courts of the ork, No. 119 Nansan street, New York, N. Y. Ap 16—16

OFFICIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
March 12, 1857.

Notice is hereby given to holders of stock of the loans of the United States, that this department will purchase the same until the 1st day of June next, unless the sum of \$1,500,000 shall be previously obtained, and will pay, is addition to the interest accrued from the date of the state sent annual dividend of interest thereon, together with one day's additional interest for the money to reach the vendor, the following rates of premium on said stocks:

For the stock of 1842, a premium of 10 per cent.

For the stock of 1847 and 1848, a premium of 16 per cent.; and for the stock of 1850, commonly called Texas Indeunity Stock, a premium of 6 per cent.

of 6 per cent.

Certificates of stock transmitted to the department, under this notice, must be assigned to the United States, by the party-duly entitled

o receive the proceeds.

Payment for the stocks so assigned and transmitted will be made by drafts on the Assistant Treasurers at Boston, New York, or Philadel-phia, at the option of the parties entitled to receive the money, which should be expressed in the letters accompanying the certificates. HOWKLI, CORB,

Mar 13—dtlstJuneif

BURNETT HOUSE, southeast corner Pennsylva-

Bala venue and Four-and-a Half street, Washington, D. C., Mrs. SELS REYNOLES, proprietress.
Boardors by the day, week, or month.
Several large and countertable rooms antiable for families. Permanent and transient boarders comfortably accommodated; and meals arraished to those who room elsewhere.
A choice selection of wines, liquors, and cigars, will always be ound at the bar.
Tree lupth every day at 11 Archeit. Pree lunch every day at 11 o'clock. Ap 18—16

FOR SALE OR RENT.—That desirable brick dwelling-house situated on the cast side of Congress street, it Road street, on Georgetown Heights. The house contains ten roo including the kitchen and all necessary out-buildings. Ris surroun by a lot 150 feet front by 240 feet deep, with a 30-feet alley runs the whole length of the south side of the same. Adjoining the above property I have several fine building lots, which will sell on reasonable terms. Title indisputable, and immediate

For further particulars apply at my office, opposite the Treasury.

Ap 11—dtfif
BROOKE B. WILLIAMS J. MIDDLETON, Ice dealer, office and depo Ap 11—dly†

THE COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE, No. 37 Bottle-vard des Capucines, Paris. Silk stuffs, lace, novellies of dif-ferent textures, ready-made articles, printed maslins, India and French cashimeres.—This house is the most highly recommended in France, and the most considerable establishment in Europe, not only on se-count of the importance of its manufactures and its extensive sales, but by the grandeur and extent of its warerooms, having an entrance in three different streets. The COMPAGNIE ITYONNAES, self none but articles of their own manufacture, and thus, by bringing purchasers in direct relation with the manufacturer, are enabled to offer them great-er advantages than any other establishment. April 10—41mif

The citizens of Washington, without distinction of party, sect, or opinion, are invited to attend a public meeting to be held on Monday evening next, april 20, at the Presbyterian church, 9th street, between 6 and H, to consider the plans and operations of the Young Men's Christian Association. Hymns will be sung by the children of the mission schools, and addresses delivered by distinguished citizens and by Rev. Messrs. Gurley, Doggett, and Sanson. All are requested to attend.

Ap 17—9t

By C. W. BOTELER, Auctioneer ALE OF VERY SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FUR.

SALE OF VERY SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURinture at auction.—On Monday, April 20th, at 10 e'clock, a. m.,
Ishall sell, at No. 482 Lith street, between Es and Fatrests, a large
collection of excellent household furniture, consisting in part of—
One superior rosewood plantoforto
Large gift frame French plate mantel and pier mirrors
Rosewood parfor arm chairs, covered with plush and brocatel
Malogany pier tables, with murble top
Tapestry Brussols, Brussels, and three-ply carpets
Housewood pedestal, with murble top
Heavy dumask and lace curtains and ornamenta
Mahogany chairs, mahogany test—a tele sofia, parlor clock
Walnut etegeres, superior mahogany bookcasse
Carved rosewood centre table, with marble top
Mahogany eldeboard, with marble tops
Walnut extension dining table, straw matting
Walnut lounge, covered with plush
French China glass and crockery, plat\_ef caster and table furniture
generally
Onk dining room chairs, m'\_engence bateset

generally
Oak dining room chairs, managany hatrack
Hall olicioth, handsoma mahogany high-post and French bedsteads
Superior curled hair mattresses and feather beds
Mahogany areasing bureaus, mahogany washelands, with marble

tops
| Haudsome double mahogany wardrobe
| Clocke, handsome set of cottage chamber furniture, consisting of
| wardrobe, dressing bureau, with marble top, French bodstead,
| table, washshand, with marble top, and four chairs
| Wainut wardrobe, wainut dressing bureau, with marble top, wai
| nut washshands, with marble top
| Radiator and other stores

Badiator and other stoves
Together with a large collection of useful articles worthy the attention of persons furgishing.
Terms: All sums of and under \$40, cash; over \$40, a credit of sixty
and intest days, for approved endorsed notes, bearing interest.

Ap 17—d&ds

C. W. HOTELER, Anctioneer. YORK HATS.—This day opened another full supply of hats of the spring shape from "Besbe."

Also, the new "patented" flexible hat, nearly as easy to the weares the soft hat, at Sales-room, Browns' Hotel.

By J. C. McGUIRE, Auctioneer.

WERY EXTENSIVE SALE by catalogue of superior rosewood seven-ceave Chickering pians forte, slegant city-made cabinet furniture, handsome gild-frame mirrors, rick affl, and damask curtains, costly oil publicings, velvel and Brussels carpets, &c.—On Tuesday morning, April 21, at 10 o'clock, and continuing from day to day until the whole is disposed of, I shall sell the superior furniture and eigets of the "Eibbit House," attended on Fatrest, between 13th and 14th streets, embracing every variety and style of parlor and chambor furniture, badding, &c.

This extensive establishment embraces some eighty-five parlors and chambor as which have been fitted up in a style unequalled in the city, the furniture all having been made at the best establishments of this city and of very superior style and finish. We name—Hegant rosewood Louis quatorze seven octave piano-forte, by Chickering

Elegant French-plate gill-frame monied, pier, and oval mirrors, of various sizes and styles

Handsome oil paintings, pastels, and French engravings in rich gill-frames

\*\*Superior rosewood and walout crimson plush-covered Franch and toler-a-feet solite.

walnut whatnots, etageres, and bookstands, of various Handsome walnut whatnots, etageres, and bookstands, of various patterns.

Beautiful marble-top centre, scala, and side-tables, in rosewood, walnut, and malogany Slegant brocatelle, dannask, and lace curtains throughout the home, with gilt cornice, cords, tassels, &c., complete Rich Freuch china vases, candelabras, and other mantel orna-

ments
Superior velvet, English, Brussels, and three-ply carpets through
out the house out the house
Brussels and Venitian hall and stair carpets
Gil cloth, rugs, stair texts and eyes
Splendid queescool, wainut, and mahogany marble-top dre
juyeaus and wasbisands, wardrobes
Jenny Lud and French bedsteads
Fine puinted cottage sets, with and wishout marbles
Solid cherry bedsteads, wardrobes, and washstands, of sup

make Painted wardyobes, bedsiends, and washstands

Superior curled hair mattresses Fue feather beds, bolsters, and pillows Very extensive lot of superior blankets, Marseilles quilts, con-bedspreads, sheeting, bolster, and pallow alips bedspreads, sheeting, holster, and pillow slips Prench china, marble, and grantle todes acts Rush and cane-east chairs, reckers Mabogany hair spring-seat softs, reckers, arm, and side chair a Hair-cloth, rea, and dama-k-covered founges Harble-top spielocards and beauties Bookcasen, writing-desks, arm chairs Eight superior engraved heavy silver-plated tea sets Silver-plated castors, waiters, tea and codes urns, spoons and

Soperior table cuttery, fire irons Walnut and mabogony extension, breakfast, card, and side tables

tables
Superior oak Cane.seat dining chairs
French china and granic dinner, dessert, and tes service
Frystal cut glass decanters, water-bottles, goblets, tumblers, and
wine glasses
Hock tin urns, chaing dishes, and dish covers
Radiator, open grate, and air-tight stoves
Together with a general assortment of every article in the houseKeeping line.
Ferms: \$30 and under, cash; over that sum, a credit of \$6 and \$0
ye, for satisfactorily endorsed notes, hearing interest.

A 4 o'clock, on Tuesday, the 21st, in front of the premises, one adaptage care-horse family carriage, nearly new and built to order by e of the best city manufacturers.

anndgoige one horse family carriage, some of the best adapted for a p. S.—The house, which is probably one of the best adapted for a fashionable boarding house or hotel in the city, is for rent. Inquire on the premises or of the auctioneer.

JAS. C. McGuire, Jas. C. McGuire, Austioneer, Jas. C. McGuire, Austioneer, Jas. C. McGuire, Austioneer, Jas. C. McGuire, Jas. C. McGuire,

AND AGENCY, at Council Bluffs, lowa, and Omaba city, Nebracka.—E. LOWE, having resigned the office receiver of public moneys at Council Blufts, lows, for the purpose engaging in the business above indicated, will buy and sell real estamake collections, pay taxes, and buy, sell, and locate land wrants, both in lows and Nebracka.

E. LOWE,

nate. Mar 25—dif 1m\*

WILLARD'S HOTEL.—J. C. & H. A. Willard, Pennsylvania avenue and Fourteenth street, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES LAWS, 1856-'57.—The Statutes at Large and Treaties of the United States of America coacted at the Third Session of the Thirty fourth Congress, 1856-'87; edited by Geo. Minot. Published by authority of Congress. Royal Svo. 61.
Just published by

11717. BROWN, & CO.
Ap 10—20feo